

to organize a legal democratic opposition, as well as religious leaders, writers, and others who petitioned the authorities to release those arbitrarily arrested; and

Whereas these recent crackdowns underscore that the Chinese government has not retreated from its longstanding pattern of human rights abuses, despite expectations from two summit meetings between President Clinton and President Jiang, in which assurances of improvements in China's human rights record were made: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Senate that at the 54th Session of the United Nations Human Rights Commission in Geneva, the United States should introduce and make all efforts necessary to pass a resolution criticizing the People's Republic of China for its human rights abuses in China and Tibet.

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, today, I am submitting legislation to urge the President to sponsor a resolution condemning China's human rights record at the next session of the U.N. Commission on Human Rights this March and to begin immediately contacting other governments to urge them to cosponsor such a resolution.

When President Clinton formally delinked trade and human rights in 1994, he pledged, on the record, that the U.S. would "step up its efforts, in cooperation with other states, to insist that the United Nations Human Rights Commission pass a resolution dealing with the serious human rights abuses in China." While the U.S. has claimed an intention at least to speak out on human rights, the substance of United States-China relations—trade, military contacts, high level summits—go forward while Chinese leaders continue to crackdown on every last dissident in a country of over one billion people.

The Chinese government continues to commit widespread abuses, and since the President's visit in June, has taken actions that flagrantly violate the commitments it has made to respect internationally recognized human rights. Recently, it sentenced three of China's most prominent pro-democracy advocates, Xu Wenli, Wang Youcai, and Chin Yougmin, to a combined prison term of thirty-five years. These disgraceful arrests were part of a crackdown by the government on efforts to form the country's first opposition political party. Further, a businessman in Shanghai, Lin Hai, is now being tried for providing E-mail addresses to a prodemocracy internet magazine in the United States. Another democracy activist, Zhang Shanguang, was convicted and sentenced to ten years in prison for giving Radio Free Asia information about protests by farmers in Hunan province. These events are occurring against a backdrop of growing repression, such as the adoption of strict new regulations on the formation of non-governmental political and social organizations, and the imposition of tough new regulations on film directors, computer software devel-

opers, artists and the press if they "endanger social order" or attempt to "overthrow state power".

The arrested dissidents and their courageous supporters deserve our full backing, and the Administration's, in their historic struggle to bring democracy to China. At the June summit in Beijing, President Clinton engaged in a spirited debate on human rights with President Jiang Zemin. In light of this brutal, recent crackdown, I urge the Administration to bring a resolution at Geneva in March and to register its continuing deep concern on two issues President Clinton raised with President Jiang at the summit—the absence of freedom of expression and association, and the use of arbitrary detention in China. Past experience has demonstrated that, when the United States has applied sustained pressure, the Chinese authorities have responded in ways that signal their willingness to engage on the issue of human rights. This pressure needs to be exercised now. By sponsoring a resolution at the U.N. Human Rights Commission, the United States will demonstrate its commitment to securing China's adherence to international human rights standards.

On October 5, 1998, China signed the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, but it has yet to take the necessary steps to make it legally binding. The Administration agreed early in 1998 not to sponsor a resolution criticizing China at the U.N. Human Rights Commission in consideration of Chinese commitments on human rights, including the signing of this important covenant. Yet, the recent acts of intimidation and detention underscore that the Chinese government has not retreated from its longstanding pattern of serious human rights abuses.

It is time for the United States to provide the leadership which the people of China depend on. We must take action to submit a resolution on China in Geneva and build international support for its passage. The U.N. Human Rights Commission is the only international body which oversees the human rights conditions of all states. Even though the resolution may not pass, simply the debate of human rights in China and Tibet at the Commission will make an important difference.

I have had the great honor of knowing and becoming friends with Wei Jingsheng this past year. Mr. Wei is a Chinese dissident who has spent most of his life in Chinese prisons for his pro-democratic political writings. In an article published shortly after his release, Mr. Wei stated, "Democracy and freedom are among the loftiest ideals of humanity, and they are the most sacred rights of mankind. Those who already enjoy democracy, liberty and human rights, in particular, should not allow their own personal happiness

to numb them into forgetting that many others who are still struggling against tyranny, slavery, and poverty, and all of those who are suffering from unimaginable forms of oppression, exploitation and massacres."

Mr. President, the United States must not take its freedom for granted. As Americans, we must take action and sponsor and lead the international effort to condemn the human rights situation in China and Tibet. I hope that my colleagues will join me in passing this resolution.

## NOTICES OF HEARINGS

### COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the public that an oversight hearing has been scheduled before the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

The hearing will take place on Wednesday, January 27, 1999 at 9:30 a.m. in room SH-216 of the Hart Senate Office Building in Washington, D.C.

The purpose of this hearing is to receive testimony on the impacts on coastal states communities of off-shore activity.

Those wishing to testify or who wish to submit written statements should write to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510. For further information, please call Kelly Johnson at (202) 224-4971.

### COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I would like to announce that an oversight hearing has been scheduled before the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. The purpose of this hearing is to receive testimony on the state of the petroleum industry.

The hearing will take place on Thursday, January 28, 1999, at 9:00 a.m. in room 216 of the Hart Senate Office Building in Washington, D.C.

Those who wish to testify or submit a written statement should write to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510. For further information, please call Julia McCaul or Howard Useem at (202) 224-8115 or Daniel Kish at (202) 224-8276.

## ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

### TAX CUTS FOR ALL AMERICANS ACT

• Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, I am pleased to sponsor the Tax Cuts for All Americans Act with Senator ROD GRAMS, Senator LOTT, the distinguished Majority Leader, and other Members.

Let me begin by saying that this Congress holds the promise of being the

most productive in recent memory because we have the opportunity to build on some notable successes. In just the past few years we reformed the IRS, provided tax relief, voted to ratify NATO enlargement, expanded health care for children, and created new opportunities for Americans to save—all while balancing the budget and strengthening Medicare.

Our agenda for the next two years must be to build on these successes. Accomplishing this will include tax reform, shoring up Social Security, and promoting economic opportunity for individuals and families.

It is wrong that in an era of every-increasing budget surpluses Americans are being taxed more than ever before. It is wrong that 20.5% of our GDP is going into federal coffers—the highest since World War II—that our families are finding it increasingly difficult to send their children to school, and to become self-reliant in retirement.

This Congress can do something about that. We will do something about it. With this legislation we offer Americans a ten percent across-the-board tax cut—a broad-based tax cut—one that will put money where it belongs, in the hands of those who earn it. The budget surplus will allow this. It allows us to do this and to shore up Social Security at the same time. Washington demonstrated last year that unless the surplus is given back to the taxpayer the government will spend it.

The Tax Cuts for All Americans Act is the right and necessary thing to do. The broad-based tax cut in this package is the simplest, fairest, and—I believe—most productive way to give the money back to the taxpayer and to see that the economic growth our nation is enjoying continues well into the future. Broad-based tax cuts will also be the best way to return hard-earned money to the taxpayer without increasing IRS intrusion into the lives of Americans.

Beyond this legislation, in this Congress we will also address the Alternative Minimum Tax—a set of rules in the code that has grown out of control. The AMT was originally intended to ensure that wealthy taxpayers were not able to use loopholes and shelters to arrive at a zero tax liability. Unfortunately, due to the fact that the AMT was not indexed it has turned into a debilitating liability with the code affecting millions of middle-income taxpayers. Something must be done.

These proposals are all about one thing: increasing personal and family financial security—helping Americans meet their needs today and prepare for their needs tomorrow. I intend to push this agenda by going beyond a broad-based tax cut and creating incentives to promote and strengthen pensions and personal retirement accounts. I have proposed a plan to increase IRA contributions to \$5,000 a year, and to

allow up to \$2,000 a year to be placed into education savings accounts.

I will also introduce legislation to dedicate a portion of the ever-increasing budget surplus to creating Personal Retirement Accounts for every worker—giving individuals at all income levels an opportunity to own a piece of America's economic future.

This is the most important agenda we can have as we look to a new millennium—a millennium that I believe will be bright and prosperous, one that will hold great promise for all Americans if we stay focused, work cooperatively, and put the interests of hard-working taxpaying families before the interests of a big-spending, over-bearing government.●

#### TRIBUTE TO BENJAMIN H. HARDY, JR.

● Mr. CLELAND. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to Benjamin H. Hardy, Jr., an outstanding Georgian whose insight and courage helped shape the course for U.S. foreign policy for decades and paved the way for the people of many nations to improve their lives.

On January 20th, 1949, precisely fifty years ago today, President Harry Truman gave his inaugural address to the nation and, in doing so, spelled out his four point plan for U.S. foreign policy. The first three points of the plan were consistent with President Truman's previous policies in support of the United Nations, the Marshall Plan and our NATO allies. The fourth point of the plan, however, was a "bold new program" to provide technical assistance to developing nations which subsequently became known as "Point Four." The idea for the new assistance program was developed by Mr. Hardy, who, at the time, was serving as a public affairs officer in the Department of State. Mr. Hardy had seen the rewards of technical assistance while working in Brazil and knew that this type of assistance was the key to unleashing the potential of so many developing countries.

According to various accounts, Mr. Hardy risked his career to bring his brilliant proposal to light and, ultimately, assisted in drafting the foreign policy portion of President Truman's address. Responding to a White House request for new initiatives in foreign affairs, Mr. Hardy produced his plan. However, his plan was not received favorably by the upper levels of the State Department and was sent back for "further review"—virtually killing the idea. Refusing to give up, Mr. Hardy bypassed the normal channels of bureaucratic red tape and policy review and went directly to a contact inside the White House. There, Mr. Hardy's development plan was greeted much more favorably and soon made its way to President Truman's desk and, later,

into the President's State of the Union address.

Point Four received widespread acclaim and, soon after Truman's address, Congress created the Technical Cooperation Administration within the Department of State. Mr. Hardy went on to serve as chief of public affairs and chairman of the Administration's policy planning committee. On December 23rd of 1951 Mr. Hardy was killed in a plane crash along with the director of the Technical Cooperation Administration, Dr. Henry Bennet. Soon, the Technical Cooperation Administration was transformed into the agencies responsible for foreign aid but the Point Four idea, remains vibrant today. It survives in the U.S. Agency for International Development, the agency which works to develop, train, educate, and strengthen democracy in the most needy countries across the globe.

Were it not for the determination of Mr. Benjamin Hardy, these agencies, and their successes, may never have been realized. Benjamin Hardy is a wonderful example of one person making a difference in the world and I am honored today to recognize the indelible mark this distinguished Georgian has left upon the history of this nation and the people of the world.●

#### AIR TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT ACT

● Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I rise in support of the Air Transportation Improvement Act. This bill would provide a two-year authorization for the programs of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), including the Airport Improvement Program (AIP). As Senator McCain has noted, this bill is almost exactly the same as S. 2279, which the Senate passed last September by a vote of 92 to one. The only differences are technical in nature.

I would like to commend Senator McCain for moving quickly to deal with FAA reauthorization in a timely manner. If no action is taken, the AIP will expire on March 31, 1999, and airports will not receive much needed federal grants that would allow them to continue to operate both safely and efficiently. The Air Transportation Improvement Act would establish contract authority for the program. Without this authority in place, the FAA cannot distribute airport grants, regardless of whether an AIP appropriation is in place. A lapse in the AIP is unacceptable, and I will work tirelessly to ensure that this does not occur.

Mr. President, this bill reaffirms our commitment that the United States should continue to have the safest and most efficient air transportation system in the world. Although the role of Congress is vital, the FAA has the immediate responsibility for managing the national air transportation system. In very broad terms, the FAA is directly responsible for ensuring the